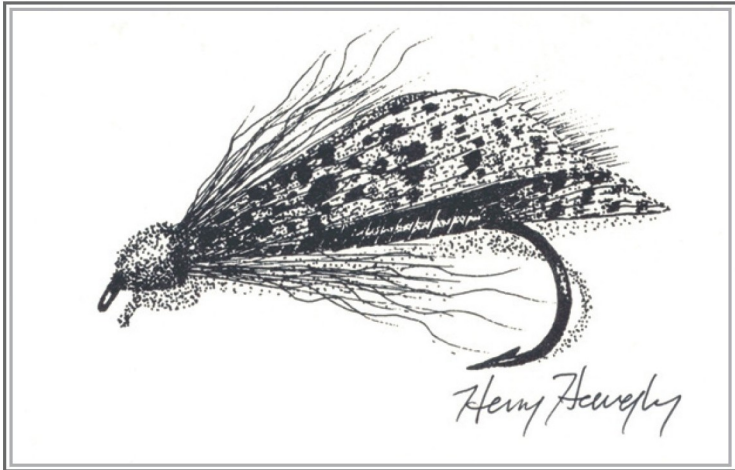


Fly Tying I

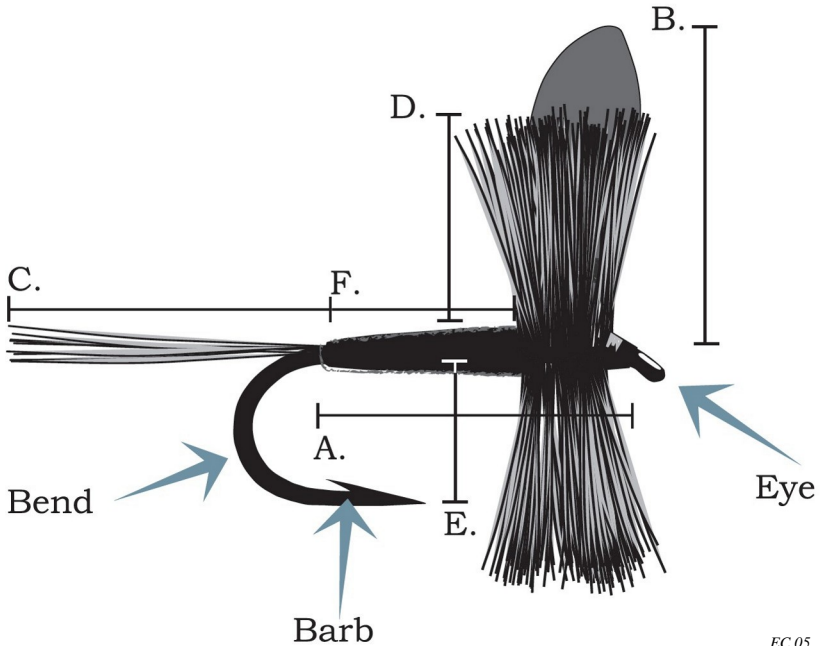


A Course For Beginners

*Offered by the Southern Wisconsin
Chapter of Trout Unlimited*



Proportions of Dry Flies



EC 05

- A: Hook shank length
- B: Wing length = A = hook shank
- C: Tail length = A = hook shank
- D: Hackle length = A = hook shank or $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the hook gap
- E: Hook gap
- F: Body length = $\frac{2}{3}$ of hook shank

Welcome!

Welcome to Southern Wisconsin Trout Unlimited's beginners' fly tying course. The goal of this class is to teach the basic skills and concepts of fly tying. The techniques, ideas, and lore covered in this course will provide you with a solid foundation with which to enjoy the art and skill of fly tying.

The fly patterns of this booklet were chosen to expose you to a variety of fly tying techniques and to build upon the skills you learn in each session. Instruction in class, however, is only part of the learning process. Practice is essential. You are encouraged to take materials home and practice the fly patterns covered in class. Please ask questions of your instructor about both fly tying and fly fishing. Each is an enthusiastic and accomplished educator.

Fly tying is a rewarding endeavor, and we hope you will enjoy learning it. Fly tying will make you a better fly angler, because you must observe insect and trout behavior to do it well. The skills you develop here will serve you for a lifetime.

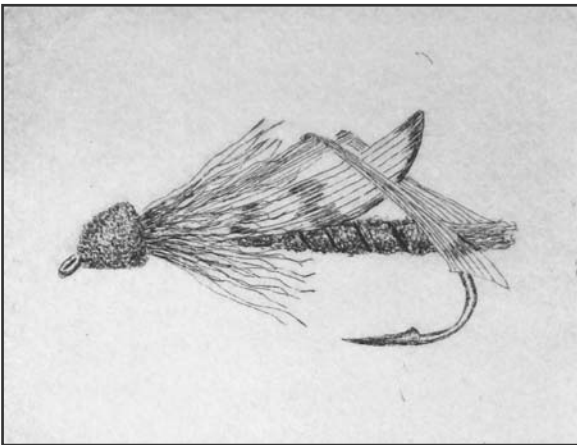
All materials needed in class are provided, but you must supply the fly tying tools and thread. Tools essential for the course are:

1. A fly tying vise
2. A pair of small scissors
3. A thread bobbin
4. Fly tying thread [size 6/0 (140 denier) in brown, olive, yellow, black, and medium gray]
5. A bodkin
6. Hackle pliers
7. A hair stacker
8. A tube of tacky dubbing wax
9. Head cement
10. A whip finisher (although finishing knots can be tied by hand)

Your instructor can advise you on where to obtain these supplies.

History of SWTU Fly Tying Courses

Fly tying courses taught by the Southern Wisconsin chapter of Trout Unlimited (SWTU) were made possible by donations in the 1960's to SWTU in memory of Adolf Bieberstein, Larry Knack, Roy McDonald, Ed Lloyd, Lloyd Riddle, and Chuck Amacker. The courses have grown and prospered during ensuing decades because of continuing contributions by SWTU chapter members. Many talented volunteers organized and staffed the courses over the years. Notable instructors in recent years include Dick Berge, Tom Ehler, Larry Meicher, and Henry Haugley. They set high standards of excellence, standards that continue today. Dedicated instructors and eager students make the winter fly tying courses a premier activity of our Trout Unlimited chapter. Indeed, current and past officers and leaders of SWTU have consistently been either students or instructors (or both) of the fly tying courses. The courses today offer a comprehensive curriculum that brightens the winter months and instructs over 60 students annually at two different locations near Madison. Your enthusiasm and involvement will improve not only your fly angling skills but also the cold water resources of Wisconsin.



SWTU is able to offer this course at no cost to you due to the generous donations of past and present TU members. If you feel the course was beneficial and would like to continue that tradition of support, please talk to your instructors.

Please consider joining Trout Unlimited

Trout Unlimited (TU) was founded in 1959 by a group of Michigan Anglers who were deeply concerned by deterioration of trout habitat and trout fishing. Over 400 local TU chapters from coast to coast organize approximately 140,000 active TU members today. Trout Unlimited volunteers and professionals are at the forefront of fisheries restoration work at the local, state and national levels.

Trout Unlimited's Mission

To conserve, protect and restore North America's coldwater fisheries and their watersheds.

TU believes that what is good for trout, salmon and steelhead is good for anglers.

TU believes that wise management of our water resources is fundamental to the preservation and enhancement of our environment and fishery resources.

TU believes that sound land and water management practices and enjoyment of good fishing go hand in hand.

TU believes that preserving water quality will also preserve trout, salmon and steelhead fishing.

TU is a unique national non-profit membership organization dedicated to the enhancement, preservation and restoration of the nation's cold water fishery resources.

As described by Art Newmann, a founding member of TU, "*Take care of the fish, and the fishing will take care of itself*".

For more information or to become a member of Trout Unlimited, visit www.swtu.org.

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Positioning the hook in your vise



Too far up.



Too far down.



GOOD! The hook shank should be parallel with the table.



Too far back into the jaws.



Too far out, not enough grip on the hook.



GOOD! Solid grip on the hook without compromising tying area.



Too high in the jaws



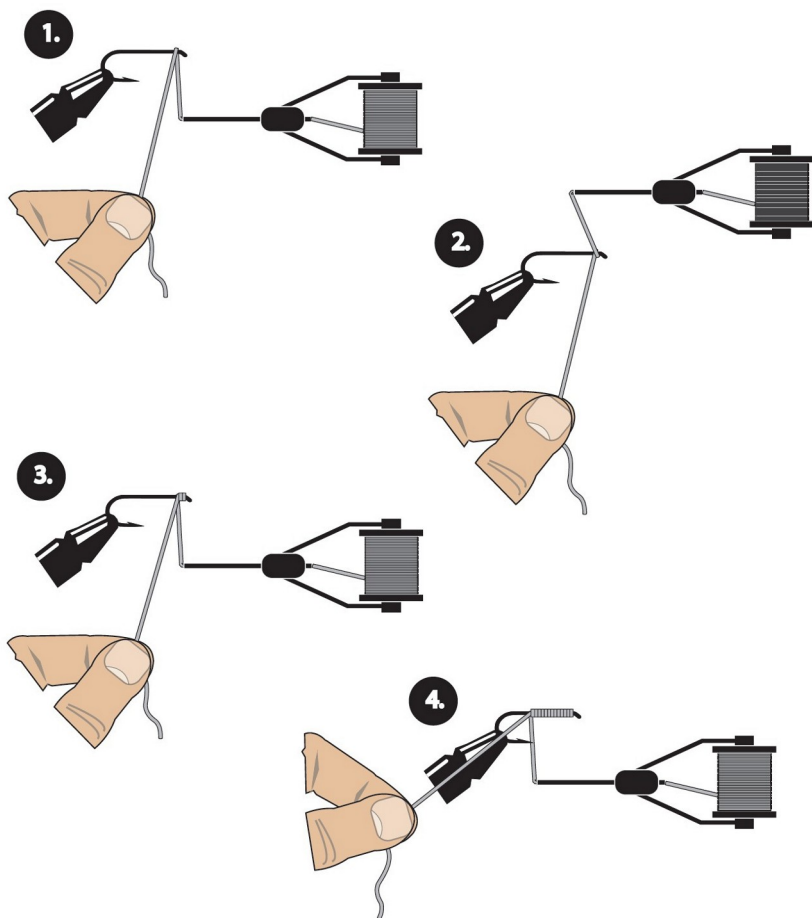
Too low in the jaws



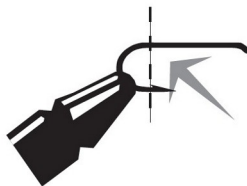
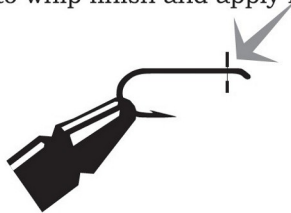
GOOD! A well placed hook is the foundation to successful fly tying!

EC 05

Starting your thread



The #1 mistake made by new fly tyers is “Crowding the head”. Remember when tying materials near the eye to leave enough room on your fly to whip finish and apply head cement.



The bend of the hook, straight above the barb, is the STOP point for your thread. There are very few flies that require you to wind thread beyond this point.

Tying a half hitch knot

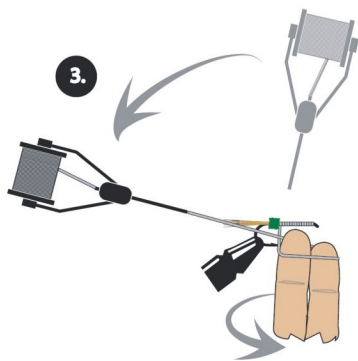
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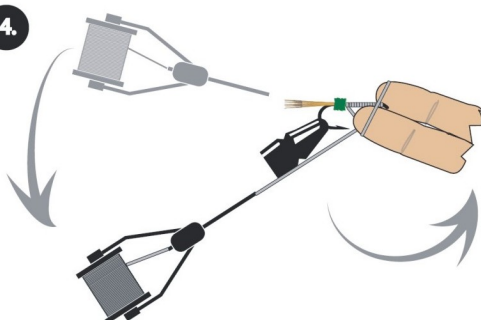
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



Notes

Woolly Bugger – Streamer

Hook: 3X-long streamer hook, #8

Thread: Black 6/0 (140 denier)

Weight: Non-toxic wire to cover hook shank

Tail: Black marabou

Ribbing: Red copper wire, small

Body: Black chenille, small

Hackle: Black or brown very webby rooster hackle

- 1** Wrap bare hook shank with non-toxic wire and cover with a thread base.



- 2** Tie in a full marabou feather as a tail at a point above the hook barb. Lash the butt ends of marabou to the hook shank and return thread to the tail.



- 3** Tie in, in order, the wire ribbing, hackle feather (mounted by its tip), and chenille.



- 4** Wrap the chenille in touching turns to behind the hook eye. Tie off and trim the waste.



- 5** Wind the hacking forward in even, open turns to behind the hook eye. Tie off and trim the waste.



- 6** Counter wrap the wire through the hackle, wiggling the wire side to side to avoid binding down hackle barbs. Tie off, trim waste, and whip finish..



Tan Scud – *Wet Fly*

Hook: Heavy wire nymph hook, #10

Weight: Non-toxic wire, size 0.020" diameter

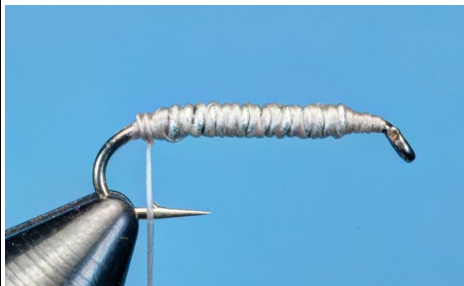
Thread: 6/0 (140 denier), tan, gray, or white

Rib: Copper wire, medium

Shellback: 1/8" Mylar strip or latex scud back

Body: Tan nymph dubbing

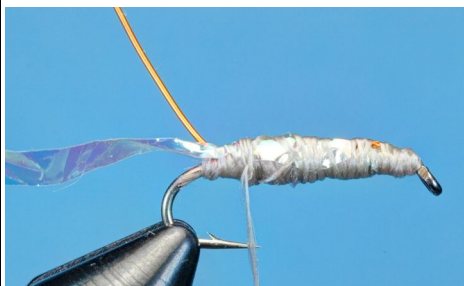
- 1** Wrap the bare hook shank with non-toxic wire and cover with a smooth base of thread.



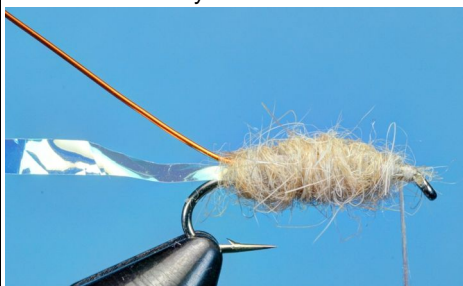
- 2** Tie in the copper wire.



- 3** Tie in the strip of Mylar.



- 4** Spin dubbing thickly onto thread and wrap a rough shaggy body, leaving ~1.5-2 hook eye diameters of space behind the eye.



- 5** Pull the shellback over the body and tie off behind the eye. Wrap wire rib in an open spiral, tie off behind the eye, and whip finish.



- 6** Tease out dubbing fibers by brushing the sides and bottom with Velcro. The finished fly should be very shaggy.



Partridge & Orange – Wet Fly

Hook: Wet fly, #12

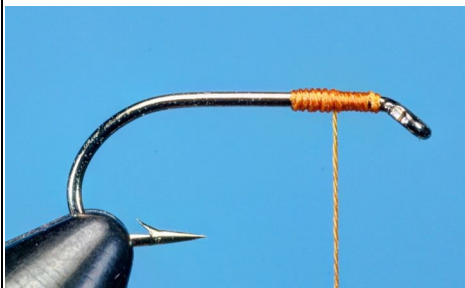
Thread: Hot orange, 6/0 (140 denier).

Body: Silk or rayon floss.

Thorax: Hare's mask fur, natural

Hackle: Hungarian partridge, tied sparsely as a collar

- 1** Wrap a thread base over the thorax. Position the thread ~1.5 hook eye diameters behind the eye.



- 2** Remove the barbs from one side of the hackle stem. Tie in the hackle feather by its tip with bare stem laying against the hook shank. Trim waste.



- 3** Bind the floss to the hook shank and trim waste. Return the thread to the thorax.



- 4** Wrap a smooth and tapered floss body. Tie off the floss and trim waste.



- 5** Dub a bulbous thorax of hare's mask fur just behind the hackle tie-in point.



- 6** Wrap ~2 turns of hackle forward toward the hook eye. Tie off, trim waste, and whip finish.



Pass Lake – Wet Fly

Hook: Wet fly / nymph hook, #10
Thread: Black 6/0 (140 denier)
Tail: Golden Pheasant Crest Tippets
Body: Peacock herl, 4-5 strands twisted with a piece of tying thread for reinforcement
Wing: Calf tail, tied Trude-style
Hackle: Soft hen hackle, brown

- 1** Wrap a thread base on the rear ~2/3 of hook shank and tie in the tail. The tail length should equal that of the hook shank.



- 2** Twist 4-5 strands of peacock herl with a piece of thread to make a rope. Wrap herl forward in touching turns to ~1/3 of hook shank behind the eye.



- 3** Stack a bundle of calf tail and tie it in with the tips extending over the hook bend to a point about mid-way along the tail.



- 4** Tie in the hen feather by its tip with the shiny side facing toward the hook eye.



- 5** Fold and preen the feather barbs backwards. Create a soft hackle collar by wrapping ~4 adjacent turns of hackle toward the hook eye.



- 6** Wrap a neat but pronounced head, whip finish, and apply head cement.



Zebra Midge – *Wet Fly*

Hook: Light wire curved hook, #14

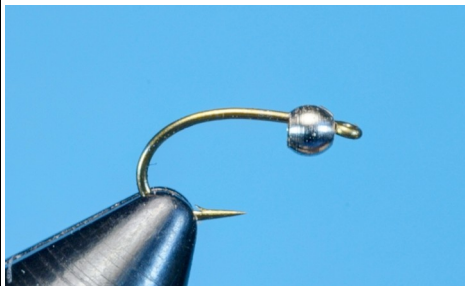
Head: Brass bead, silver-colored, counter-drilled, 7/64" (2.8 mm)

Thread: Black, 8/0 (70 denier)

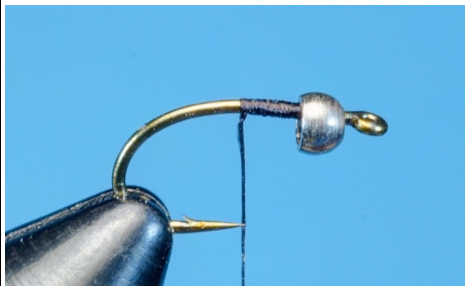
Ribbing: X-Fine silver wire

Body: Black tying thread

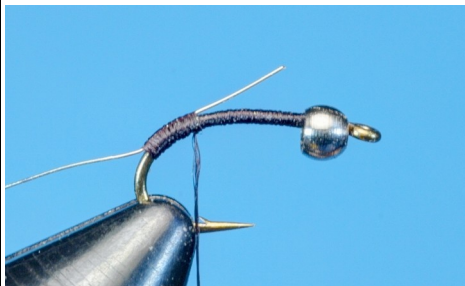
- 1** Insert the hook point into the *smaller* hole of a counter-drilled bead. Position the bead behind the hook eye.



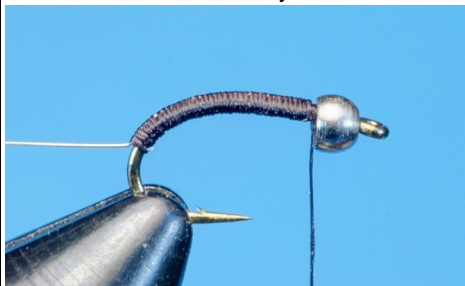
- 2** Attach the tying thread behind the hook eye



- 3** Wrap a thread base in touching turns down hook the shank and partially around the bend. Tie in the ribbing wire.



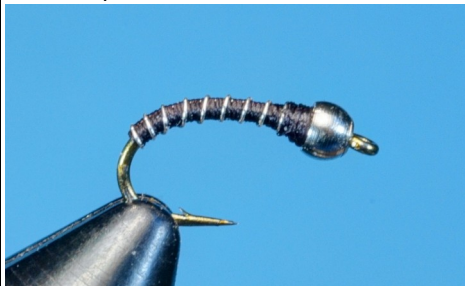
- 4** Wrap the tying thread in touching turns up the hook shank to just behind the bead. The body should be smooth and uniformly black.



- 5** Wrap the ribbing wire in uniformly spaced spirals up the hook shank to just behind the bead. Tie off the wire and trim the waste end.



- 6** Build a neat thread head behind the bead. The thread head should secure the bead tightly against the hook eye. Whip finish and trim the thread.



X-Caddis – Dry Fly

Hook: Dry fly, #14

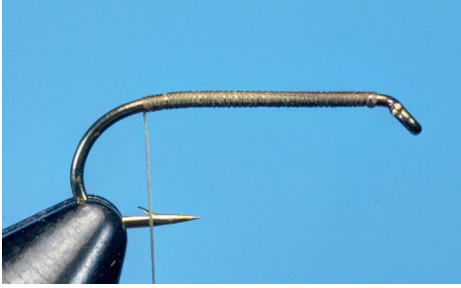
Thread: 8/0 (70 denier), color to match natural

Tail: Ginger Z-lon (sparkly nylon) fibers,
length equal to hook shank

Body: Dry fly dubbing, color to match natural

Wing: Light or dark natural elk or deer hair,
length to hook bend

- 1** Wrap a smooth thread base from behind the eye to above the hook barb.



- 2** Position thread at ~1/3 shank length behind the hook eye and tie in the tailing material. Trim the waste ends.



- 3** Lash the tail fibers to the hook shank, finishing above the hook barb. Trim the length of the tail to equal the length of the hook shank.



- 4** Spin dubbing on thread and dub a body with a reverse taper (abdomen larger than thorax). Leave ~2 eye diameters of space behind the eye.



- 5** Clean, stack, and tie in a bundle of deer or elk hair, length reaching to hook bend. Keep all hair fibers atop the hook shank.



- 6** Gather the butt ends of the hair, lift them above the hook eye, and whip finish under the bundle. Trim the hair to form a prominent head.



BWO Sparkle Dun – Dry Fly

Hook: Dry fly, #12

Thread: Olive 6/0 (140 denier)

Wing: Deer hair

Tail: Light brown Z-lon/Antron (sparkly nylon) fibers

Body: Olive dry fly dubbing (Superfine, beaver, muskrat, etc.)

- 1** Wrap a thread base. Stack a bundle of hair and tie in at ~1/3 shank length behind eye with tips pointing forward. Wing length equals hook shank length.



- 2** Trim hair at ~45° angle and bind the butt ends with thread. Pull wings upright and make a tight "wedge" of thread in front of the wing.



- 3** Tie in the tail and lash the fibers to the hook shank, ending at the base of wing butts. Trim the length of the tail to equal the hook shank.



- 4** Return the thread to the tail. Spin dubbing on thread and dub a thin, smooth, tapered abdomen up to the wing.



- 5** Apply more dubbing and dub in front of and behind the wing in a "figure-8". Dub a tapered thorax ending just behind the hook eye.



- 6** Tie off, whip finish, and apply head cement. Use your fingers to spread the wing hairs into a 180° arc around the top half of the fly.



Rusty Spinner – *Dry Fly*

Hook: Dry fly, #14

Thread: Rusty brown 8/0 (70 denier)

Tail: Microfibetts; tan, cream, gray, or brown; split widely; 1 or 2 fibers on each side

Body: Rusty brown dry fly dubbing

Wing: Polypropylene yarn, white, tied flat

- 1** Wrap a smooth thread base and tie in 2-4 microfibetts as a tail. Tail length should be ~1.5 - 2 times the length of the hook shank.



- 2** Divide the microfibetts into two widely split tails by placing figure-8 wraps around the base of the tail. Each side should consist of 1 or 2 fibers.



- 3** Bring the thread to ~1/4 of the shank behind the eye. Tie in a piece of white poly yarn parallel to hook shank with a couple of loose wraps.



- 4** Rotate the poly yarn perpendicular to the hook shank and tie it down firmly with figure-8 wraps.



- 5** Return the tying thread to the tail. Spin dubbing tightly onto the thread and wrap a thin and slightly tapered abdomen.



- 6** Dub the thread again and wrap a pronounced thorax. Whip finish behind the eye and trim the wings to a length slightly shorter than the hook shank.



Pink Squirrel – Wet Fly

Hook & Bead: Heavy wire curved hook, #10 with a 1/8" gold bead

Thread: Gray 6/0 (140 denier)

Weight: Non-toxic wire; 0.020" diameter

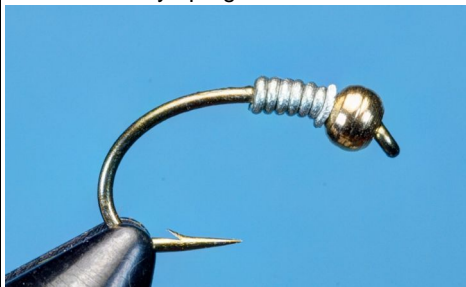
Tail: Six strands of Crystal Flash

Rib: Red copper wire, small

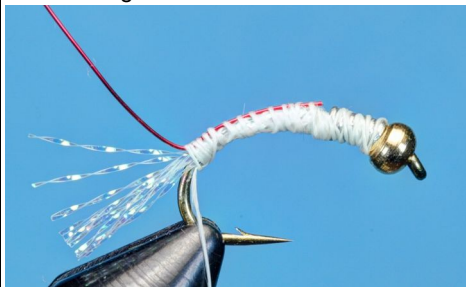
Abdomen: Hare's mask fur mixed with ice dubbing

Thorax: Bright pink nymph/scud dubbing

- 1** Thread the bead onto the hook (point goes into *smaller* hole). Add 5-6 wraps of wire for weight. Push the wire firmly up against the bead.



- 2** Cover the wire and hook shank with a thread base. Tie in the tail of Crystal Flash (6 strands total) and the wire ribbing.



- 3** Spin abdomen dubbing thickly onto thread and wrap a rough shaggy body to ~1/3 of the hook shank behind the eye.



- 4** Wind the wire ribbing through the abdomen in an open spiral. Tie off the wire and trim the waste.



- 5** Spin thorax dubbing thickly onto thread and dub a pronounced thorax. The pattern inventor, John Bethke, ties the thorax of Coral Pink chenille.



- 6** Whip finish behind the bead and apply head cement.



Gold-Ribbed Hare's Ear – *Nymph*

Hook: Heavy wire nymph hook, #10

Thread: 6/0 (140 denier), brown

Weight: Underbody of non-toxic wire

Tail: Long hair fibers of a hare's mask

Ribbing: Flat gold tinsel

Abdomen: Lightly colored hare's mask fur

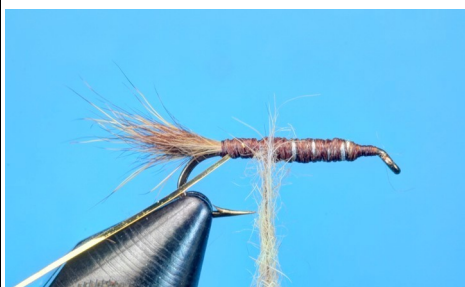
Wing case: Mottled turkey feather fibers

Thorax: Darkly colored hare's mask fur

- 1** Wrap wire weight on a bare hook shank. Attach thread and tie in the tail hair, underfur removed. Tail length equals ~1/2 of the hook shank.



- 2** Cover the wire with thread. Return thread to the rear and tie in the gold tinsel. Spin dubbing fur roughly onto thread.



- 3** Wrap dubbing to a point ~1/3 hook shank behind the eye. Wrap tinsel in open turns, tie off at front of abdomen; trim waste. Tie in wing case.



- 4** Spin dubbing fur thorax roughly onto thread. Wrap a bulging and shaggy thorax.



- 5** Pull the wing case over the thorax and bind it down just behind the hook eye.



- 6** Trim the waste ends of the wing case, build a neat head, and whip finish. Pick out fur fibers of the thorax to be quite shaggy.



Foam Beetle – Dry Fly

Hook: Dry fly, #12

Thread: Black, 6/0 (140 denier)

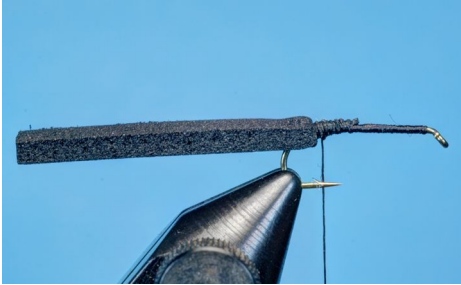
Body: Peacock herl, twisted with a piece of tying thread

Overbody: Black foam, 2mm (5/64") thick, width equal to hook gap

Legs: Black round rubber legs, medium

Topping: Brightly colored poly yarn or craft foam

- 1** Wrap a thread base. Trim an end of the foam strip to a point and tie in at the rear of the hook shank, compressing the foam tightly.



- 2** Tie in 3-4 strands of peacock herl bundled with a piece of tying thread. Trim waste herl. Position thread ~1.5 - 2 hook eye diameters behind the eye.



- 3** Twist the herl gently with the piece of thread and wrap the body in tight touching turns. Tie off the herl and trim the waste.



- 4** Pull the foam strip over the body and tie down tightly at the forward end of the peacock herl, thus creating a narrow "waist".



- 5** Attach one strand of black rubber legs to each side at the waist. Trim the four legs to length.



- 6** Tie in a small piece of bright poly yarn. Trim to length and whip finish at the waist. Trim the foam to form a prominent head.



Pheasant Tail Nymph – *Nymph*

Hook: Wet fly / nymph hook, #12

Thread: Brown 6/0 (140 denier)

Tail: ~6-8 Pheasant tail feather barbs

Rib: Copper wire, small

Abdomen: Butt ends of tail fibers, twisted into a rope

Legs: ~6-8 Pheasant tail feather barbs

Thorax: ~2-3 Strands of peacock herl

Wing case: Butt ends of leg fibers, pulled over the thorax

- 1** Wrap a thread base and tie in the tail with 2-3 wraps of thread; do not trim. Tie in wire. Lift tail fibers and bind wire to hook shank. Trim wire waste.



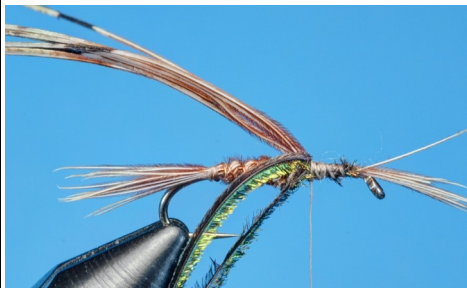
- 2** Twist butt ends of tail fibers into a rope. Wrap forward in touching turns to ~1/3 hook shank behind eye. Tie off and trim waste ends.



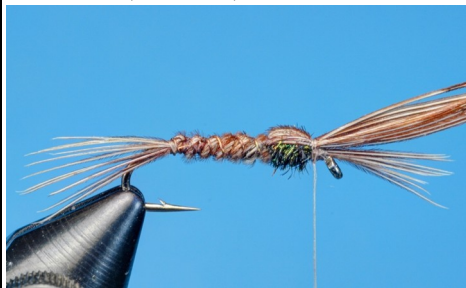
- 3** Counter-wrap the abdomen with wire in uniformly spaced open turns. Tie off and trim waste wire.



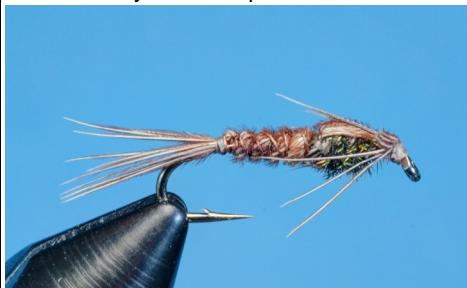
- 4** Tie in leg fibers, tips extending forward for ~2/3 the length of hook shank. Tie in peacock herl just forward of the abdomen.



- 5** Wrap peacock herl to form a pronounced thorax; trim waste ends. Pull butt ends of pheasant barbs over the thorax, tie down, and trim waste ends.



- 6** Fold tips of the pheasant barbs rearward, half laying along each side. Bind down the folded legs just behind hook eye and whip finish.



Griffith's Gnat – *Dry Fly*

Hook: Dry fly, #16

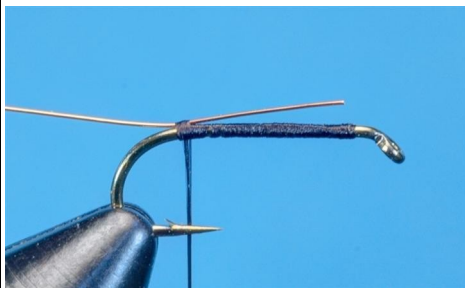
Thread: Black, 8/0 (70 denier)

Ribbing: X-fine copper wire (optional)

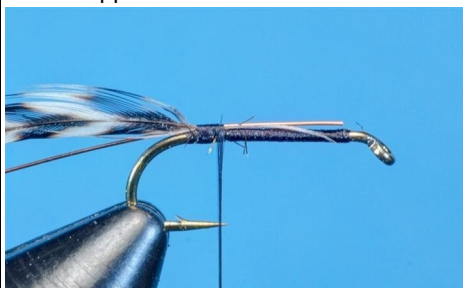
Hackle: Grizzly rooster hackle

Body: Fine peacock herl, 2-3 strands

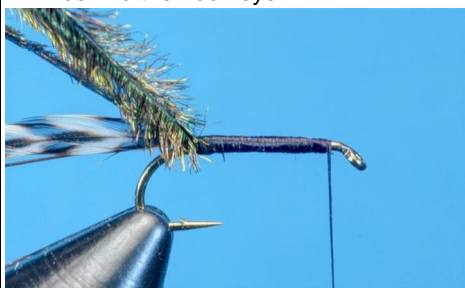
- 1** Cover the hook shank with a thread base and tie in the ribbing.



- 2** Tie in the hackle immediately forward of the ribbing. The dull side of the hackle will face forward when wrapped.



- 3** Tie in the peacock herl immediately forward of the hackle. Wrap the thread forward smoothly to a point behind the hook eye.



- 4** Twist the strands of herl together and wrap forward in touching turns. Tie off herl behind the eye and trim the waste ends.



- 5** Wrap the hackle forward in an open spiral to just behind the hook eye. Tie off the hackle stem and trim the waste.



- 6** Counter-wrap the wire through the hackle, being careful to not bind down hackle barbs. Tie off the wire, trim waste, and whip finish.



Adams – Dry Fly

Hook: Dry fly, #12

Thread: Gray, 6/0 (140 denier)

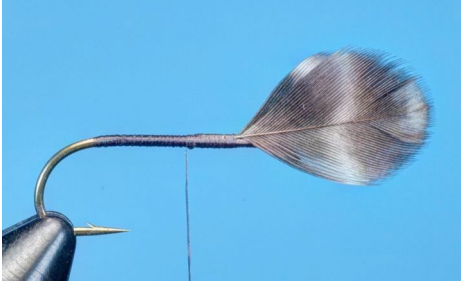
Wings: Grizzly hen hackle tips, upright and divided

Tail: Mixed grizzly and brown dry fly hackle barbs

Abdomen: Dubbed gray muskrat underfur

Hackle: One grizzly and one brown rooster feather

- 1** Wrap a thread base. Align wings, shiny sides touching. Wing length equals hook shank. Bind bare stems to shank, tips forward. Trim waste.



- 2** Lift wings to vertical and wrap a tight wedge of thread forward of wings. Divide wings ~30° from vertical (60° total). Secure with figure-8 wraps.



- 3** Bind tail fibers to hook shank. Tail length equals hook shank length. Trim butt ends of tail fibers.



- 4** Dub a tapered abdomen covering ~60% of hook shank, leaving ~40% bare at the thorax for a hackle collar.



- 5** Stack two prepared hackle feathers together. Bind their bare stems to the hook shank just forward of the abdomen. Trim waste ends



- 6** Wrap hackles together, shiny sides facing forward. Place ~2-3 wraps behind and ~2-3 forward of the wings. Secure hackle, trim, and whip finish.



Elk Hair Caddis – *Dry Fly*

Hook: Dry fly, #12

Thread: 6/0 (140 denier), color to match natural

Rib: Fine copper wire

Body: Dry fly dubbing, color to match natural

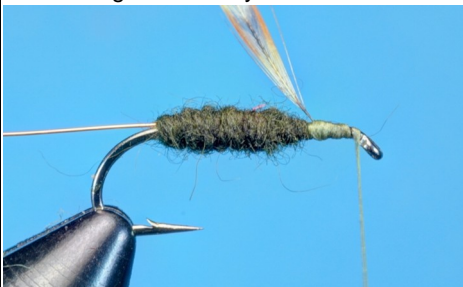
Hackle: Medium ginger rooster, palmered through body

Wing: Elk or deer hair, natural light or dark

- 1** Wrap a thread base to the rear of the hook shank and tie in wire. Return thread to the rear and spin dubbing material thinly onto the thread.



- 2** Wrap the spun dubbing to a point 1/4 hook shank length behind the eye. Tie in hackle stem with its shiny side facing the hook eye.



- 3** Wrap the hackle in open turns toward the rear, finishing at a point mid-way between the hook point and barb. Maintain pressure on the hackle stem.



- 4** Counter-wrap the wire forward through the hackle to bind down the hackle stem. Tie off wire and cut the waste of both hackle and wire.



- 5** Clean and stack a bundle of hair. Tie in just forward of the hackle with tips extending to hook bend. Keep all of the hair atop the hook shank.



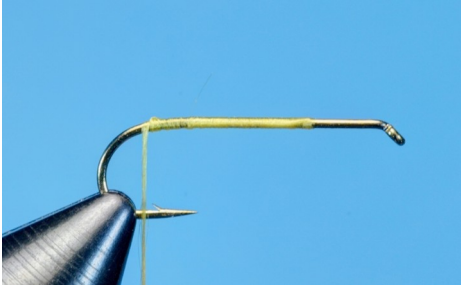
- 6** Gather the butt ends of hair, lift them as a bundle, and whip finish under the bundle. Cut the thread and trim the hair bundle to form a prominent head.



Letort Hopper – Dry Fly

- Hook:** 2XL dry fly hook, #10
Thread: Pale yellow, 6/0 (140 denier)
Body: Yellow dry fly dubbing or poly yarn
Underwing: Slip of mottled turkey feather; width ~1/2 of hook gap; tip trimmed to a broad "V"; tied in flat
Wing: Deer hair, length to bend of hook
Head: Spun and trimmed deer hair

- 1** Wrap a smooth thread base along the hook shank, leaving ~1/3 of hook shank bare behind the eye.



- 2** Spin dubbing onto thread (or use poly yarn) and wrap a body over the rear ~2/3 of the hook shank. Leave ~1/3 of hook shank bare at the front.



- 3** Tie in the flat underwing. The length should extend beyond the hook bend.



- 4** Clean and stack a bundle of deer hair. Tie in the wing forward of the abdomen, length to hook bend. Keep all materials atop the hook shank.



- 5** Clean another bundle of deer hair and spin it around the remaining bare hook shank just behind the eye. The hook shank must be bare for spinning.



- 6** Lift the butt ends of spun deer hair and whip finish behind the hook eye. Trim the butt ends of hair to form a prominent head behind eye.



Parachute Blue-Winged Olive – *Dry Fly*

Hook: Dry fly, #12

Thread: Olive, 6/0 (140 denier) or 8/0 (70 denier)

Wing Post: Polypropylene or Antron yarn, white

Hackle: Medium dun rooster, barb size $\sim 1\frac{1}{2}$ times hook gap

Tail: Medium dun rooster hackle fibers

Abdomen: Olive dry fly dubbing (e.g. Superfine, beaver, etc.)

Thorax: Same as abdomen, but a darker color.

- 1** Tie in a thin piece of poly yarn underneath the hook shank.



- 2** Gather the poly yarn vertically above the hook shank and wrap thread ~ 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hook eye lengths up the post. Trim post to hook shank length.



- 3** Strip some hackle barbs from the butt end of hackle and tie the stem vertically against the wing post.



- 4** Tie in the tail fibers. Dub a thin abdomen and a slightly thicker thorax. Position the thread adjacent to and just behind the wing post.



- 5** Wrap ~ 5 turns of hackle down the wing post in touching turns, with each wrap placed below the previous one.



- 6** Tie down the hackle stem with 2-3 tight wraps against the wing post. Bring thread forward and whip finish behind the hook eye.



Appendices

Major Wisconsin Mayflies Hatch Chart

		Mar		Apr		May		June		July		Aug		Sept	
Common Name	Hook	E	L	E	L	E	L	E	L	E	L	E	L	E	L
BWOs	#16-24	xxXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXxxxXXXxxxxxxxxxxxXXXxxXXX													
Hendrickson	#14	xxxXXXXxxxxxxx													
March Brown	#10-12	xxxXXXXxxx													
Sulphur	#16-20	xxXXXXXxxxx													
Gray Drake	#12	xXXXXXxxx													
Light Cahill	#12-14	xXXXxxxXXXxxxx													
Hexagenia	#4-8	XXXXXxxxxxxxx													
Brown Drake	#10	XXX													
Trico	#20-24	XXXXXXXXXXXXX													
White Mayfly	#12-14	xxxxxxxxxxx													

Major Wisconsin Caddisflies Hatch Chart

		Mar		Apr		May		June		July		Aug		Sept	
Common Name	Hook	E	L	E	L	E	L	E	L	E	L	E	L	E	L
Little Black Cad	#16-18	xxXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXxxxXXXxxxx													
Amer. Grannom	#16-18	xxXXXXXXXXxxxXXXxxxx													
Green Caddis	#16-20	xxxxxxxxXXXXXxxxXXXxXxxx													
Tan Caddis	#16	xxXXXXXXXXxxxxxxxxxXXXXXXxxxxxxxxxxxxxx													
White Miller	#14	xxXXXXxx													

Major Wisconsin Stoneflies Hatch Chart

		Mar		Apr		May		June		July		Aug		Sept	
Common Name	Hook	E	L	E	L	E	L	E	L	E	L	E	L	E	L
Early Black	#15-20	XXXXxxxxXXxxx													
Yellow Sally	#14	xxxxxxxxxxxxxXXXXXxxxxxx													

E=early; L=late; xxXXxxXX = Intensity of hatch (increasing)

A Basic Materials List

Fly tying materials needed in class are provided, but you may wish to obtain supplies for additional fly tying at home. Indeed, practicing at home is essential to becoming a skillful fly tyer. The following materials represent the "core" of a fly tying materials inventory. This inventory will be sufficient for tying many flies known to be effective in local waters.

Thread: Black, brown, olive, yellow, and gray in sizes 6/0 and 8/0

Hooks: Dry fly (fine wire), nymph (heavy wire), and streamer (heavy wire, long shank) hooks. The most common hook sizes for Wisconsin are #14-20 for dry flies, sizes #14-18 for nymphs, and sizes #6-12 for streamers.

Feathers: Pheasant tail, turkey tail, marabou, wood duck or mallard flank, goose biots, peacock herl, duck wing feathers, rooster hackle (see below)

Hair: Natural deer or elk hair, natural or dyed bucktail, white calf tail, moose mane or body

Hackle:

Dry fly hackle: Rooster cape (or half cape) in grizzly, brown, and medium dun.

Wet fly hackle: Brown hen cape; Hungarian partridge; strung saddle hackle in black, brown, and olive

Dubbing materials:

Natural furs in colors to match desired insects: Muskrat, beaver, or microfiber dubbing for dry flies; hare's mask, possum, or squirrel for nymphs

Synthetic fibers: Antron or Antron blends (adds sparkle)

Body Materials:

Chenille: black, brown, and olive, small

Antron or polypropylene yarn, white

Ribbing: medium gold/silver mylar tinsel, medium copper wire, fine silver and gold wire

Lead or non-toxic wire, fine (.015") and medium (.020")

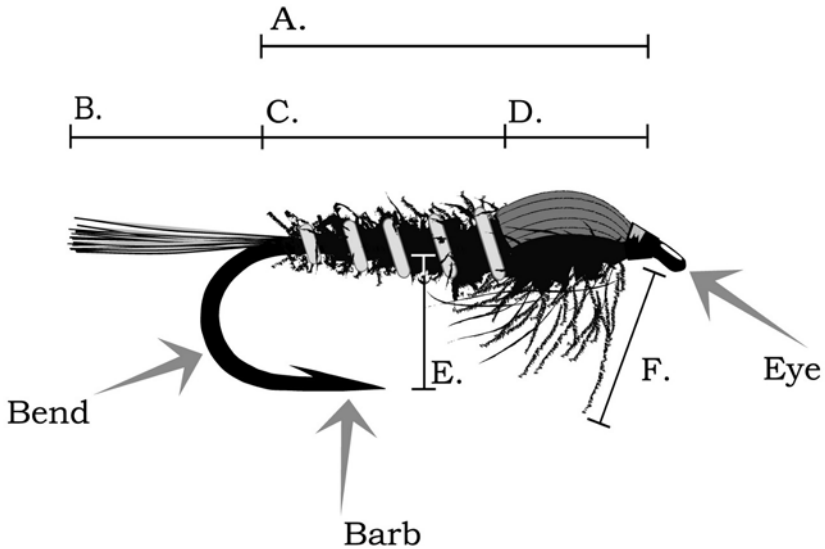
Foam, 2mm black

Rubber legs, black and white, medium

Hook Conversion Table

General Description	Daiichi® XPoint®	Dai-Riki®	Mustad®	Orvis®	Tiemco®
DRY FLY HOOKS					
Wide Gape	1100		80000BR	4864	100
Wide Gape	1110		94859	4641	101
Standard	1170	300	94840	1876	5210
Standard, Mini-Barb	1180		94840	1523	5210
Barbless	1190		94845	1877	
2X-Long Dry	1280	730	94831	1638	5212
1X-Short, Down Eye	1310	305	94838	1509	921
1X-Short, Up Eye	1330		94842		
Limerick, Mini-Barb	1480		94859	170T	
CURVED HOOKS					
Heavy Scud	1120/X120	135	80200BR		2457
Scud, Down Eye	1130		80250BR	1639	2487
Midge/Emerger	1140		80100BR	1639	206BL
Heavy Wide-Gape	1150		80200BR	8891	2457
Bead-Head Nymph	1260	280		122J	2312
Curved Shank	1270	270	80050BR	1510	200R
Chironomid	1273			161T	
WET/NYMPH HOOKS					
2X-Heavy Wet	1530	075	3908	1641	
Standard Wet	1550	070	3906	167T	3769
1X-Long Nymph	1560	060	3906B		3761
2X-Long Nymph, Down Eye	1710/X710	730	9671	1524	5262
3X-Long Nymph	1720	710	9672	1526	5263
Stonefly Nymph	1730	700B	81002BR		
Swimming Nymph	1770		80150BR	1512	400T
STREAMER HOOKS					
4X-Long, Straight Eye	1750		9674	0167	9395
4X-Long, Down Eye	2220/X220	700	79580	8808	
6X-Long	2340		3665A	1511	300
Aberdeen, Black	2461		3262		

Proportions of Nymphs



EC 05

- A: Hook shank length
- B: Tail = $1/3$ to $1/2$ of hook shank
- C: Abdomen = $1/2$ to $2/3$ of hook shank
- D: Thorax/Wing case = $1/3$ to $1/2$ of hook shank
- E: Hook gap
- F: Legs = $1/2$ of hook shank

This instructional booklet was authored and assembled by the volunteer instructors of the Southern Wisconsin chapter of Trout Unlimited. Special thanks go to Phil Anderson, Jim Gentry, Henry Nehls-Lowe, and Eric Christensen.

